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NO. 4,864.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1896.—COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY W. R. HEARST.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THE HEATED DEBATE IN THE SENATE AT ALBANY BEFORE THE PASSAGE OF THE RAINES BILL.



Senator Henry J. Coggeshall.



Senator Clarence Lexow.



Senator P. H. McCarren.



Senator Frank D. Pavey.



Senator George W. Brush.

SENATORS' DIGNITY SADLY RUFFLED.

Members Writhe Under the
Sting of Dupuy De
Lome's Criticisms.

Senatorial Infallibility Empha-
sized by Them with Child-
ish Petulance.

Leading Men in the Upper House
Demand That the Spanish Min-
ister Be Sent Home.

MEANWHILE CUBA'S CAUSE SUFFERS.

Discussion of the Interview with Spanish
Minister Questioning the Accuracy of
Senatorial Expressions Con-
sumes the Day.

By Julius Chambers.

The public criticisms of the Spanish Minister, Senor Dupuy de Lome, directed against certain statements made in the United States Senate on the subject of the Cuban war, were the cause of an acrimonious discussion which occupied the whole of yesterday morning's session of the Upper House. The discussion was started by Senator Lodge, and while some Senators confined themselves to conservative statements, others went to the radical extreme of declaring that De Lome merited the returning of his passports. Meanwhile the cause of Cuba made no progress.

Washington, March 10.—A sorry spectacle was it to see in the Senate to-day several members, more or less distinguished, quarrelling like children over an alleged infraction by the Spanish Minister, Senor Dupuy de Lome, of the dignity due to them. No spectacle less calculated to inspire respect for the Upper House has been witnessed in some time than that of two such sensible men as Lodge and Chandler, intimating that the Spanish Minister ought to be sent home for stating what he believed to be facts, and answering charges made against his Government, though such charges had been repeated upon the floor of the Senate, and by members of that body. It was very noticeable that John Sherman did not call down the curse of the Senate upon the Spaniard's head, though he was as severely criticised as the others.

Senator Quay took exactly the right view of the situation in expressing the opinion that the American people wanted the truth, and ought to be grateful for it, no matter from what source it came. This rational thought did not find favor, however, in Senatorial minds. Although Senator Morgan declared that he had been misquoted by the Spanish Minister, he did not breathe anathemas against him, or urge his deportation.

The situation was accurately stated in the Journal to-day. It arises out of a failure on the part of the Senators to comprehend that public opinion has made the daily newspaper of to-day the forum in which great questions are presented, attacked or defended. An evidence of this is daily seen in the Senate itself, where, as Senator Tillman told the members to their faces, Senators talk for hours to empty benches because they know that the official reporters of the press associations are on hand and will spread as much of their remarks as are worth printing before the several million readers. It is too late in the century for the Senate to strangle a free expression of opinion merely because some antiquated rule of diplomatic courtesy has been infringed.

Senator Hale expressed during his remarks to-day the thought given utterance in the Journal when he said: "Senators have all at once become impressed with the dignity of this body to the extent that it must not consider newspaper communications. That day has passed. It is said that no foreign minister has a right to go to the newspapers to make his statement. I deny it. That is not the way in which the world is conducted to-day. The newspaper, the great newspaper—the newspaper that is read and properly influences the public sentiment—has invaded realms that thirty years ago would have been considered sacred, and with which no newspapers pretended then to deal. The great men of the earth are proud to make their position known on literary or legal questions, but on pending questions of policy, of commerce, of affairs in their own Government and its relations to other countries." Several of the Senators exchanged compliments with each other and rendered themselves otherwise ridiculous later in the day. As to the principle of infallibility that the Senate arrogates to itself, every sensible man outside of that body who foresees the ultimate breaking down of all these barriers must recall the memorable remark of Jean Rochepin, when he said: "If it be true that ridicule kills, for heaven's sake let it continue!" Mr. Sherman charged even Mr. Hoar with the basest incivility in proposing to postpone the vote on the Cuban resolution until April 6. Sherman virtually declared that Hoar's conduct was nothing less than an insult to the conferees, who had reported in favor of the resolution. This is only another reading of the old adage that "It makes a great difference whose bull is gored." Meanwhile the delay in doing our duty to Cuba exists, and the horrors of a war of extermination continue throughout the island.

The question of Cuba again proved a drawing card, and before the session opened the galleries were crowded, and long lines were at the doors clamoring for admission. More interest has been manifested here in the debates on the granting of Cuban belligerent rights than in almost any other question that has come before Congress in late years.

Criticized the Minister.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, rose to a question of personal privilege. He stated that Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, had in an interview questioned the accuracy of statements made by him during the debate on the Cuban resolutions. He also said that there was nothing singular in that, as the Spanish Minister was constantly communicating his views through the newspapers. The Massachusetts Senator spoke with deep feeling.

Continued on Second Page.



Henry Cabot Lodge.

The Massachusetts Senator resented the Spanish Minister's criticism of his statements, and protested against any diplomatic representative using the newspapers to reply to Senators. He intimated that in any other country such action would be equivalent to inviting De Lome's passports, and his speech provoked a long and lively debate in which it appeared that the Senate's dignity had been sadly ruffled by the Minister's undiplomatic methods.

ELOPED WITH A RICH MAN'S SON.

Elizabeth Rock and W. S. Daniell, of New York,
Wedded at Tarrytown.

Had to Get Their Parents' Con-
sent Before Rev. Dr. Spen-
cer Would Tie the Knot.

Groom's Father Is the Millionaire
Merchant and the Bride's Father
Is a Fifth Avenue Tailor.

MRS. ROCK GLAD THEY'RE MARRIED.

She Expresses Great Satisfaction at the
Outcome of the Affair—Both
Husband and Wife
Are Minors.

William S. Daniell, the nineteen-year-old son of John Daniell, head of the big Broadway dry goods firm, and Miss Lella Rock, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Matthew Rock, the well-known Fifth Avenue tailor, eloped Monday night and were last evening married at the Daniells' country house at Tarrytown. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Seldon Spencer, rector of the Washington Irving Memorial Episcopal Church, Tarrytown, in the presence of the bride's mother and brother and the groom's mother and brother.

The young people have been sweethearts for several years, and have been considered engaged for the past year. The Daniell family resides at No. 126 East Seventy-second street, and the Rock family at No. 31 East Fifty-seventh street. Both families have country residences at Tarrytown a mile apart. The Daniells' residence is almost opposite the Gould residence on Broadway, and the Rocks' summer home is a mile further up the hill.

It was decided that on last Monday evening both families, who have been on terms of the greatest intimacy for years, should attend the inspection and distribution of prizes of the Seventh Regiment at the armory, corner of Sixty-seventh street and Park avenue. John Daniell, father of the groom, and his son John are both members of the regiment, and they were naturally anxious that their friends should be present, as they took great pride in the affairs of the organization. Mrs. Rock was indisposed Monday evening, which prevented the family from attending the armory.

Young Daniell did not hear of the change of programme until he reached the armory, and then he at once hurried to the Rocks' residence on East Fifty-seventh street. It was then nearly 8:30 o'clock. Half an hour later young William S. Daniell and Miss Rock put in an appearance at the armory, but remained only a short time. Their disappearance was commented upon, but nothing serious was thought of it at the time.

It seems that from the armory they took a cab to the Grand Central Depot, and took the 9:30 train to Tarrytown. At 11 o'clock they were on the steps of the parson's house vigorously ringing the bell. When Dr. Spencer responded the young man notified him that they wanted to get married, and they wished no time lost in completing the ceremony.

The rector had known both of them since childhood, and he brought what influence he possessed to bear upon them to induce them to postpone the ceremony. The couple insisted, and finally the minister refused point blank to perform the ceremony. Dr. Spencer then accompanied the couple to the Daniells' country residence, in which a sister of the head of the house resides. He placed Miss Rock in her charge and young Daniell passed the night in his own room in the house.

Rev. Dr. Spencer came to town on the first train yesterday morning, and sought to get the young couple back to New York.

(Continued on Third Page.)

Mlle. DEMARSY ON THE STAND.

Crowds in the Palais de Jus-
tice to See the Fair
Comedienne.

She Gives Damaging Testimony
Against the Accused in the
Lebaudy Case.

Describes How De Cesti Extorted
from Her Millionaire
Lover.

M. BERTRAND A TERRIBLE WITNESS.

He States That the Editor of the Military
Paper Exerted an Hypnotic Power
Over the Deceased and Sought to
Ruin His Reputation.

Paris, March 10.—Mlle. Demarsy made a hit during her brief appearance in court yesterday. Her chief evidence was given to-day, and, if possible, the small hall of the Eleventh Chamber of the Palais de Justice was more crowded than ever when the trial was resumed of the seven journalists charged with blackmailing the young millionaire, Max Lebaudy.

The young sociétaire of the Comédie Française, for she is only twenty-nine, was dressed simply in black, which served all the more as a contrast to a slight cravat of white lace.

Mlle. Demarsy was showing signs of much emotion. At first she gave her evidence very kindly. With reference to De Cesti, she stated that she saw him at Amelle les Bains before her friend, Max Lebaudy, died. The young millionaire was closeted for some time with the prisoner, and when the latter left Lebaudy appeared very agitated. The witness asked him what was the matter, and he replied that De Cesti wanted \$1,000 to send a certain woman to Constantinople.

Demarsy, however, knew nothing of the alleged threats against Lebaudy, except from what the servants had said, but she believed Lebaudy was afraid of De Cesti.

At this juncture the accused presented his own version of the demand for money, and tried to defend himself from the imputation of having threatened to give information to the military authorities, which might lead to Lebaudy's arrest.

Maitre Jullien, counsel for De Cesti, having pressed the witness about menaces, she said that Lebaudy had told her not to utter anything against De Cesti, as it might cost her dearly, for he was a very powerful person.

Mademoiselle Demarsy also affirmed that on one special occasion Lebaudy gave De Cesti \$20,000. She was positive as to the influence exercised over the millionaire by the prisoner, who harassed him by demands for money, and she adhered to what she had said before the Juge d'Instruction, to whom she had declared that Lebaudy was the victim of moral assassination.

Amelle les Bains and heard him say that if the millionaire tried to get rid of him he and Lebaudy would leave the place between two gendarmes.

The same witness affirmed that Lebaudy complained to him about De Cesti, who wanted to get a power of attorney from him as controller of his property. Had this document been obtained, De Cesti, it was said, would have taken the millionaire to Spain, delayed him there over a bull-fight and caused him to be proclaimed a deserter. Lebaudy's property would thus be placed in Cesti's hands.

The prisoner, hearing this, stated that it was an improbable story, but the witness went on to disclose that there was also an attempt made to induce Lebaudy to go to Calabria, but the name of the place frightened him.

HOW THE FORTUNE WAS CUT UP.
M. Rossignol, an accountant, gave information about the millionaire's fortune. It amounted to \$30,000,000 francs, or \$6,000,000, in real estate and securities. Five million francs were applied to clearing off debts contracted by Lebaudy before and after he came of age, while a banker appropriated another five million.

The same witness believed De Cesti had received nearly \$15,000. Upon which, the prisoner, interrupting, said he used the money in liquidating debts of Lebaudy.

Marie Hubert, a young, consumptive-looking woman, then related how De Cesti had bribed her to confide her expectations to him for the purpose of deceiving the military doctors.

MADAME SEVERINE'S PART.
After the evidence respecting De Cesti's character, De Labryere and Charisolo were examined by the Magistrate. Charisolo was called upon to explain the proceedings in connection with the press campaign conducted by Mme. Severine and De Labryere against the millionaire recruit.

The prisoner said he was asked to see De Labryere in the matter, and promised him \$2,000 if the attacks ceased. He met De Labryere at Fontainebleau, and that journalist, after some hesitation, said he would take \$5,000 for his services in inducing Madame Severine to discontinue her campaign. Next day the prisoner saw the persons for whom he was acting, but they turned on him, saying he had no authority to treat with De Labryere. He then saw De Cesti, who said Madame Severine could not be bought, but, being kind-hearted, she might be led to abandon her attitude toward Lebaudy.

HE WAS VERY POOR.
De Cesti, however, having seen the millionaire empowered Charisolo to treat with De Labryere.

The accused then went to Fontainebleau again and saw De Labryere, who still wanted the \$5,000 and gave Charisolo a copy of a novel which he had written, with a dedication in it.

Here the prisoner made a pathetic appeal to the Court, saying he took up the Lebaudy case in good faith, and because he was offered money, which was very acceptable to a poor, obscure reporter. De Labryere was called upon to reply, and at once said, "Charisolo is inaccurate in his statement. As for himself he always tried to make Mme. Severine cease her attacks on the millionaire, whose money would get the upper hand of her in the end. As to \$5,000, that sum was offered him by Charisolo."

This led to a hot altercation between the two prisoners, and soon afterward the court rose for the day.

RAINES BILL WINS IN THE SENATE.

The Upper House Passes the
Liquor Tax Measure by
a Vote of 31 to 18.

Four Republicans Remained In-
dependent to the Last and
Refused Their Support.

Pavey, Coggeshall, Davis and Siebert
the Men Who Held Out Against
Platt's Orders.

EVERY PROPOSED AMENDMENT LOST.

Helped on a Third of Its Way, It Still Has
to Go Through the Assembly
Ordeal Before Reaching
the Governor.

The Raines bill, after a bitter clash of arms between the minority and majority, at first over the adoption of a gag rule, which finally prevailed, and then over the measure itself, passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of 31 to 18. Four Republicans resolutely held out against the orders of the machine and voted with the fourteen Democrats against its passage. The bill now has to face the Assembly ordeal and then go to the Governor, who, the opposition profess to hope, is not so friendly toward it as might be supposed.

Albany, N. Y., March 10.—The Raines bill passed the Senate shortly after 6 o'clock this evening by a vote of 31 to 18. Forty-nine Senators were present. Wileman, of Brooklyn, being the absentee. Four Republicans, Messrs. Pavey, of New York; Coggeshall, of Onondaga; George A. Davis and Siebert, of Erie, voted with the fourteen Democrats. Here is the roll call:

For the Bill.
Ballantine, Brackett, Brown, Bush, Burns, Cahoon, Bailey, Chase, Davis, Ellsworth, Ford, Harrison, Higgins, Higgins, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, Lamy, Lexow, Malby, Mallin, Nassbaum, Page, Parsons, Raines, Shepard, Stewart, Stevens, Tibbitts, White, Wilcox, Wright.

Against the Bill.
Ahearn, Cantor, Coffey, Coggeshall, (Rep.), George Davis (Rep.), Featherston, Foley, Gallagher, Grady, Gray, Koehler, Martin, McCarren, McNulty, Munsinger, Pavey (Rep.), Siebert (Rep.), Sullivan—18.

Thus the Raines bill is helped along over one-third of its way. It must still pass the Assembly and after that must receive the signature of the Governor. Up to date the path of this political measure has been rocky and the prospect is that the rest of the way will be rocky.

That Mr. Platt appreciates the danger menacing the bill is shown by the personal telegrams he has sent to the leaders of the opposition. To-day he missed his most effective forces in the lobbies. State Chairman Charles W. Hackett took charge of the fight for Mr. Platt. He was assisted by County Chairman Edward Lauterbach, State Committeeman Parkhurst, of Steuben County; Cornelius Van Cott, John Reisenweber and other loyal machinists.

Cajoled by Promises.
They expended all their influence and energy on the Republican Assemblymen from cities. They delivered to some members notes said to have been signed by Mr. Platt. They threatened and cajoled and finally promised that if the Republican Assemblymen from cities would vote for the bill as it stands a supplementary bill providing for a special malt liquor license at one-half the proposed price for a "hard"

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